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Colony's Message To The Princess

When the guns of HMS Sussex boomed out at 8 o'clock this morning marking the birth of the royal baby, Hongkong became all agog, and 15 telephone enquiries were answered by the Hongkong Telegraph during the next 20 minutes.

The office's telephones continued to ring throughout the morning, almost every caller putting the same question, "Is it a boy or a girl?"

HMS Sussex fired a 41-gun salute to signify that the child was a boy, and at 10 a.m. it was officially announced that His Excellency the Governor had despatched the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"On behalf of the people of Hongkong I respectfully offer heartfelt congratulations and good wishes to Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth on the birth of a son."

HM ships immediately "dressed" in honour of the occasion.

However, it was announced by the Naval Authorities this morning that the proposed fireworks display for tonight has had to be cancelled because the escort vessels are out on manoeuvres.

Five Killed In Car Accident

Manila, Nov. 15.—Five persons—two men and three young women—were killed early Sunday in the worst motor-car accident in the memory of residents along the concrete Tagaytay highway south of Manila. The lone survivor, a man escaped with minor injuries.

The six were returning to Manila from Tagaytay City when their speeding car swerved off the road near a turn and hit a huge tree stump with terrific impact. The car was completely destroyed and the bodies hurled in all directions.

A first lieutenant of the Constabulary was among the dead—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Banning Of Raffles

THE Authorities have decided to place a ban on two public spectacles—the annual St Vincent de Paul raffle and one organised by King George V School for the purpose of raising funds for a piano—and to date have given no reason for the action. They possess the power, of course. In fact their interpretation of the law is so precisely correct that it cannot be called into doubt. Nevertheless the sudden insistence on protecting the public from this form of gambling is not likely to be over-popular. On the contrary the public enjoy these mild stutters and they like to know they are, at the same time, supporting deserving causes. Moreover, the protest instantly leaps to the mind that if it is morally sound to permit huge sweepstakes on specified pony races, there can be no objection on the same grounds against raffles conducted by reputable organisations. It is because there is no apparent moral distinction that the public would like to be told precisely why the Authorities have banned two raffles. The bona fides of those organising them cannot be questioned. The raffle conducted by the St Vincent de Paul Society has for many years been highly popular and run in a scrupulously fair manner, while the very names of the sponsors of the school raffle guarantee its integrity. Why, therefore, should Government interfere with these wholly innocent methods of raising funds for good causes? It is an action made all the more irritating because it has been taken long after the raffles have been started, leaving the impression that the Authorities deliberately waited for them to be offered

to the public so that the organisers would be even more embarrassed than if they had had to cancel the raffles before putting the tickets on the market. We see no real justification for this particular ban, although we unhesitatingly acknowledge the right and duty of the Authorities to suppress gambling where it becomes a menace to the morals and liveliness of the community.

The Royal Birth

BRITAIN and most of the rest of the world will rejoice today over the news that Princess Elizabeth has borne a son and heir to the throne, thus not only fulfilling the hopes of the entire Commonwealth, but also the Princess's confident prediction. The people of Hongkong join with others in expressing their warmest congratulations to Princess Elizabeth and her husband in their happiness. To the mother country and the Commonwealth the birth carries special significance, for the young prince will one day become Prince of Wales and a potential successor to the throne. It will be his distinction to restore the male succession to the British monarchy. Thanks to preparations made by the Navy, Hongkong is not allowing the historic birth to pass unnoticed. Gun salutes and other displays will today mark the event, but we think the Government could also give the occasion an official blessing by at least awarding the school-children a holiday. For it is the children of today who will probably see the young prince assume his kingly duties in years to come and thus they will enjoy a special link with today's celebrations.

A SON FOR PRINCESS ELIZABETH Mother And Child Both "Doing Well"

ROYAL BIRTH AT 5.14 HK TIME THIS MORNING

London, November 14—Princess Elizabeth gave birth to a baby boy today. Both the Princess and the baby boy are reported well. The child was delivered at 9.14 p.m. (5.14 a.m. HK Time).

An official Palace announcement said: "Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, was safely delivered of a Prince at 9.14 p.m. today. Her Royal Highness and her son are both doing well."

The King and Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh remained in the palace through the early evening. The quiet crowd waiting patiently in mild weather, numbered over 6,000 at 9 p.m. Sir John Weir, physician to the King, visited the Princess this morning. He returned hurriedly at mid-evening on the advice of Sir William Gilliat, the Princess's gynecologist.

The police informed the crowd of over 6,000 of the birth. They sent up a tremendous cheer like an American football cry which was heard inside the palace's thick walls. The crowd did not know of the birth until the Police informed them vocally some minutes after the palace official announcement when not a glimmer of light shone through the heavy curtains of the Princess's room on the second floor where the new prince was born.

The general alert was "given to the Palace" staff and servants at 7.30 p.m. GMT. All palace staff members who were absent left their telephone numbers and were immediately summoned.

The official announcement of the birth was released shortly after the arrival of Sir Alan Lascelles, the King's Secretary. First to learn of the birth was Prince Philip who was waiting in the adjoining room. The King and Queen, wearing evening dress, were waiting with him. The Queen embraced Philip and the King shook his hand warmly.

Mentally, in the room where the child was born, the doctors made their examinations and determined that "the mother and child are both well."

Sir William Gilliat and Sir John Weir emerged from the conference room together and told Prince Philip: "It's a prince."

The machinery notifying the world then started into operation. Sir Alan Lascelles ordered the single word "prince" to be filled in

on each of dozens of overseas cables and "they were sent out within a minute. The first call outside the palace went to the Queen Mother, Mary, who was waiting at nearby Marlborough House. Another call was placed for Princess Margaret at Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire, the home of Earl and Countess of Scarborough where the Princess spent the weekend. Queen Mary hurried to the palace as soon as she heard the news.

LORD MAYOR INFORMED
Telephone calls were put in immediately for other members of the Royal family, including the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent.

By tradition, a call was also placed to London's Lord Mayor, who officially should receive the first news outside the palace of the event.

The palace announcement broke just in time to catch the tail end of the BBC news cast. The announcement was followed immediately by the playing of the national anthem.

The pressure of the crowd outside the palace was so great as Queen Mary drove through the gates in her private car that the police were forced to shut all the gates.

A long line of cars stretched down all the roads outside the palace, was blocked from approaching closer by the swelling crowds—United Press.

EARLY LONDON SCENES
London, November 14.—Thousands of persons milled silently tonight around Buckingham Palace, where all was in readiness for the birth of Princess Elizabeth's baby "at any hour."

From early morning the crowd of royalty-loving Britons swelled about the Victoria Memorial in the centre of the huge circular plaza before the palace.

In the early London dusk, more than 2,000 persons still remained. Five hundred or so pressed close to the grill fence of the palace courtyard. Another 500 clambered about the marble memorial of the last reigning queen, apparently ready to settle down for the night. The rest were in the roadway.

Extra police were on hand, but their main duty was to caution motorists against sounding their horns.

There was nothing to see except soldiers of the Middlesex Regiment—London's own outfit—marching stiffly back and forth on guard duty. From time to time, the London Bobby cleared a path for the sentry's march.

TENSION IN PALACE

Inside the palace, everybody was tense except Princess Elizabeth. She lunched quietly with her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh and the King and Queen. Shortly after, the Duke drove out of the palace by the side gate.

The palace staff was fully mobilised. Several times during the afternoon, the crowd outside saw members of the staff gathered at the small attic windows looking out on the mass of phenomenon not extraordinary in London.

One gate was kept open and the police kept a path clear. In mid-afternoon, Sir John Weir, physician to the King, drove through in an old automobile.

The birth came six days before the first anniversary of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Philip at Westminster Abbey, November 20, 1947.

As the Princess had her first-born child, the King and Queen became grandparents for the first time and Queen Mary became a great-grandmother.

The Princess had wanted a boy and said she was sure she was going to have one. The King had wanted her to go to Sandringham, the Royal country estate near the East Coast, for the event. The Princess said she wanted her boy born in the Palace which one day would be his. Outside the sprawling Palace, around the memorial to Britain's last ruling queen, Victoria, the waiting crowd shouted themselves hoarse.

Long before the baby was born, Philip naced up and down the long and lonesome corridor like any nervous father—United Press.

TRAINING FOR KINGSHIP

London, Nov. 14.—The child that was born in Buckingham Palace today may one day sit on the Throne of Britain.

From the moment it is old enough to think, the training of a future monarch will begin. From its very nursery days the child, first to be born in direct succession to the Throne since the birth of the Duke of Windsor in 1934, must be educated consciously for the public service which lies before it.

Soon after its first faltering steps it will receive its first simple lessons in the extra courtesy which is the first social duty of the British Royal Family.

No one knows better than the child's mother, that the upbringing of a future monarch differs from every other child in the world. When Princess Elizabeth was ten and a half, her "Uncle David" abdicated from the throne and she became Heiress Presumptive to the Throne. From then on, her education became specialised.

SCHOOL PROBLEM
Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret have never gone to school. A Royal Family council decided against breaking the tradition, that (Continued on Page 5)

STOP PRESS

NO ULTIMATUM

M. Queuille's position was considerably strengthened by the decision of the MRP Council early this morning to stay inside the Cabinet. He had previously warned MRP leaders that if they pulled out, he would quit and the resulting crisis could only hasten General de Gaulle's return to power.

The Socialist last night agreed not to issue any ultimatum to M. Queuille, but they have also decided to put heavy pressure on him to carry out extensive pro-labour programme in a short time.

Life in Paris returned to that of normal on Sunday after yesterday's Communist-led 24-hour general strike which affected only transport services and newspapers, but resulted in rioting in the Western and Southern districts in which the police opened fire—United Press.



A recent picture of Princess Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, now the proud parents of a son—their firstborn.

De Gaulle Prepares For Showdown

GAINS POLITICAL STRENGTH

Paris, Nov. 14.—General Charles de Gaulle tonight prepared for a Parliamentary showdown battle with France's middle-of-the-road parties next week.

The General's 19-month-old rally of the French People, after a sweeping victory in France's upper elections a week ago, will enter the new Council Republic on Tuesday as its greatest single party. Its avowed tactics will be to hamstring all Government legislation in the hope of forcing M. Henri Queuille's shaky coalition Cabinet to quit and call general elections for a National Assembly by which General de Gaulle is confident of being swept back to power.

Voting for 24 seats representing France's West African and Equatorial African Colonies took place today. First election returns from the Middle Congo in French Equatorial Africa, gave two out of three seats contested on General de Gaulle's Union of the French People's Party.

Elections for another 11 Councilors, representing Madagascar, Pacific Islands, French India and Saint Pierre and Miquelon, will be held on December 19. In the meantime, France's Lower House National Assembly will name the final eight Upper House Members representing French Morocco and French residents abroad.

BROTHER AS LEADER

General Charles de Gaulle himself is not a member of either House, and the RPF leadership in the Council Republic will be taken over by his brother, Pierre de Gaulle, Mayor of Paris. The de Gaulleists planned to put Pierre de Gaulle up for candidate for Council Republic President, but they are waiting today's African elections before taking the final decision.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, M. Henri Queuille is fighting hard to pull together the shaken third force parties in preparation for the coming showdown. His first action is expected to be to accept the resignations of Yvon Coude du Foresto, Secretary of State for Food and Alain Pober, Secretary for Economic Affairs, both of whom were defeated in the Council Republic Elections. The national council of their party, the Catholic Popular Republicans, the chief victims of those elections today, authorized the two men to resign. It is expected that M. Queuille would ask other Cabinet Members to double in their jobs.

THE BERLIN DISPUTE

Powers To Study Lie-Evatt Proposals

Paris, Nov. 14.—Britain will propose tomorrow that the three Western powers should meet here on Tuesday to discuss the Lie-Evatt appeal for a new effort to solve the Berlin dispute, it was learned here today.

Mr Hector McNeill, the Minister of State, is returning here to represent Mr Ernest Bevin at such a meeting with Mr George Marshall, the American Secretary of State, and Mr Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister.

The British view is understood to be that the position taken up by the three Foreign Ministers in their communique of October 17—that the Berlin matter is one for the Security Council—still stands.

Mr Lewis Douglas, the United States Ambassador in London, who has arrived here, will see Mr Marshall and the Berlin question is one of the main points they will discuss, according to usually reliable sources, (Continued on Page 5)

COMMUNISTS POUNDED BY THE NATIONALISTS AIR FORCE

Nanking, Nov. 14.—A high official told United Press today that Government planes were pounding Communist positions around Haichow in day-long raids in a blitz converging on the strategic railhub of four major bases.

Apparently it was the first time in the civil war that the Air Force has unleashed its full power against a single objective.

Military observers credit the air operation as contributing heavily to the Nationalist effort in what is shaping up as the war's biggest battle. The Reds reached within 10 miles from Haichow airfield.

The Communist radio broadcast from North Shensi tonight claimed victories in practically the same area where the government announced successes up to November 12.

The broadcast said that a full-scale offensive was going on for Haichow on all sides. Saying there were fundamental changes in the general China war picture, the Red radio claimed superiority numerically as well as qualitatively.

CONVOY WAITING

Haifa, Nov. 14.—The first convoy of non-military supplies for the encircled Egyptians at Faluja and Iraq Suweidan in the northern Negev area is ready to leave Gaza, according to senior United Nations observers' reports received here.

Its departure awaits the Israeli reply to a message from the acting mediator, Dr Ralph Bunche, asking the Israeli authorities to allow the passage of the convoy.

Bad weather has interrupted the United Nations air communications between Beirut and Haifa. Two American destroyers based in Haifa Bay for patrol duty with the United Nations have left for the high seas—Reuters.

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BUNCHE'S ORDER TO JEWS

Paris, Nov. 14.—The United Nations mediator, Dr Ralph Bunche, today ordered the Jewish forces to give up their newly-won Negev desert bases by Friday or face possible sanctions, but the Jewish answer was a flat no.

Mr Aubrey Eban, Jewish delegate to the United Nations, said: "The answer of Israel to the UN demand to sacrifice the Negev will be solidly and unmistakably negative."

He expressed his state's determination to bypass the United Nations and settle directly with the Arab countries.

"We've sought such negotiations in the past. We would welcome them now."

Dr Bunche outlined the boundaries of the demilitarized "No Man's Land" which he said was ordered yesterday and directed both Israel and Egypt to pull out their forces by November 19 or face possible sanctions.

However, Mr Eban told the opening session of the international conference on Jewish relief here that his government was determined to resist any tampering with its frontiers. He said the right of the UN to change Jewish borders by pushing the nation's armies back from newly-won territory was "strictly limited by Israel's sovereignty."

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

Mr Eban said: "It is an obvious and self-evident truth that the territories of Israel cannot be modified without Israel's consent. That is the fundamental principle which should dominate the General Assembly's discussions."

Although Mr Eban was speaking outside the UN, British sources said he saw the new boundaries fixed by Dr Bunche before the plan was dispatched to Tel-Aviv yesterday.

"It is the business of the Assembly to work for peace and not for far-fetched territorial provisions. With every week that passes, our resistance grows more determined and uncompromising."

"Final determination of frontiers between Israel and its neighbours is a proper matter for negotiations between Israel and its neighbours. We have sought such negotiations in the past. We would welcome them now."

Mr Eban denounced British policy toward Palestine and called attempts by a "certain government" to detach Jewish-controlled territory "sinister and utterly reactionary"—United Press.

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WOMANSENSE

Housework Is Hard . . . So Take It Easy

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY

NEW YORK.—Heaving heavy furniture and racing upstairs with an armload of groceries shouldn't happen to any housewife.

Tips on taking it easy with the housework were just published by the New York Heart Association, along with a display of a model work-saving kitchen. But a housewife doesn't need to have a heart condition to profit from the advice.

The model kitchen helped housewives to sit as much as possible when they worked. A specially built chair with a foot rest replaced the customary kitchen stool. Sit while you iron, while you prepare the vegetables and while you mix the pie crust, advised the heart association. The chair had casters on the back legs only so there was no chance of its slipping, but it could easily be moved from work area to work area with only a slight tilt.

A rocking chair was placed in the breakfast room adjoining the kitchen so the housewife could relax and read or sew while she kept

an eye on the dinner. A small cupboard between the baking area and the sink held pans and mixing bowls easily reachable without moving from the work chair. There was a long handle on the dust pan to save stooping and no out-of-reach cabinets. A portable work table, meant dishes could be assembled and wheeled easily to the dining table in a single trip.

Rhythm in Work

The researchers for Heart Association discovered that the women who seemed to ease through the household tasks best were the ones who had a "rhythm in their work." If you have tremendous physical or emotional drive that keeps you moving rapidly, the researchers suggest slowing down to music. Use records or a radio programme to give you serene music. Remember that fast walking takes one and one-half times as much energy as slow walking; walking upstairs takes seven times more energy than walking on level ground.

An industrial company unwittingly backed up the Heart Association's drive by releasing the results of a 24-day test on handling clothes on an outdoor line.

One woman walked 15 miles to hang 50 loads of clothes, and lifted over her head more than 350 pounds of wet clothes, according to the survey by the Westinghouse House Economics Institute. She wouldn't have worked harder if she had lifted 10 bushels of tomatoes onto a six-foot high shelf.

Here are some other things that happened in those 24 summer days of hanging out clothes:

Was Not Happy

Five days out of the 24 it rained. Nine other days were so cloudy that line drying was difficult. Ten times the clothesline broke when it was full. One of the researchers—a five-foot one-inch home economist—had to lower the clothesline to reach it and then pull it back up loaded with clothes. Her report read: "I definitely wasn't happy, and the bed sheets dragged on the ground."

Three times the clothes had to be rehung because it rained—and one home economist fell down the collar steps with the clothes basket while the tests were going on.

Their conclusion, as any woman who does her own washing could have told them, was that hanging clothes on a line is hard work.

White Collar Girls Wear Less & Less . . .

CHICAGO—White collar workers are wearing fewer and fewer clothes "almost to the extreme of shocking exposure," a fashion survey shows.

Working girls simply "under-dress," the American Women's Institute reports.

"They wear off-shoulder blouses, deep-cut necklines, skirts with long slits, and transparent blouses and thin sweaters." The group found girls from small cities under-dress even more than their big city sisters, the report added.

The faults of men's wear were not overlooked. "The chief fault with men," the organization said, "is that they clutter every pocket with miscellaneous objects from paper notes to screwdrivers."

Boston Is Tops

It rated Boston's office workers the best dressed in the nation, followed by those in Washington, Kansas City, Detroit and Atlanta. Rated lowest in the survey was Chicago, where the women wear "too many sweaters, too few hats and many go without handbags."

New York, Los Angeles, Miami and Philadelphia rated barely above Chicago in the survey.

In the nation as a whole, the survey revealed that less than five per cent of the men wear garters and only three per cent wear gloves with an overcoat. The investigators apparently were relieved to discover, however, that 85 per cent of the men report for work wearing ties.

It said 70 per cent of the women wear hats to the office while only 63 per cent of the men protect their hair. Sixty-one per cent of the women were found to report for work in the summer without stockings.

"In some cities," the report said, "gas attendants, waitresses, and other service employees rated better dressed than office employees."

Today's Suave Silhouette



By ALICE AIDEN

IN THE HANDS of a deft designer, a comparatively small length of fabric or a few pellets become invested with a world of beauty, grace, and original line and detail. So it is with this delightful ensemble consisting of a fur jacket and dress. Both were created by Madame Eleanor Carnelli, and show unmistakably the suave silhouette of today. The jacket is of Persian broadtail, and shows the Dolman influence distinctly, while its high-raising collar offers face-framing flattery.

EVENING MATERIALS

By Jacquemar

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RED RYDER



Sheriff Knows



By Fred Harman



Shoes with Comfort, Style



Choose high heels for your party shoes, but for everyday use, shoes with low heels, stout leather soles are best.

By HELEN FOLLETT

NO woman will be foot loose and fancy free if her little dogs are encased in shoes that do not provide comfort, permit plenty of wiggling room for the pink toes. The average female of the species thinks of style first, foot health not at all. She gives more care to her vacuum cleaner than she does to her hoofs. One of life's mysteries, that's what it is. Stand on the street and watch the shoppers hobble past. Not one in ten appears to be "walking in beauty like the night." They can't because their feet hurt.

Uncomfortable feet affect posture, can ruin the fine lines of the figure. They put frowns between the eyes. They cause even saintly dispositions to get as mean as all get out. They'll make the prettiest frock look dumpy because it is not carried beautifully, with splendour. So, when you go shoe seeking, do take pains to find

the correct last. Looks isn't everything. You can find style and comfort both if you take the time for it.

Modern shoe craftsmen lend a hand by turning out shoes to fit the fussiest in a rich variety of leather-soled styles. Good foot balance is achieved by the proper heel height, breadth of heel and a firm and flexible sole. Foundation of genuine leather. New models come with perforations in interesting designs and strap treatments of all kinds, buckled, elasticised, sabot and T straps.

Several outstanding shoe designers in Paris recently acknowledged that experts in no other nation can excel. Americans for a combining comfort and style in one shoe. Since we have the best in the world, why it is not to deserve them by keeping the footies in a healthy condition. Then we can enjoy these sartorial luxuries.

BOYS AND GIRLS MAGAZINE

Pooh-Pooh Got Scratched

—The Cat Misunderstood His Friendly Greeting—

By MAX TRELL

HANID, the shadow-girl with the turned-about name, walked all around the outside of the house till she finally found Pooh-Pooh, the poodle. He was sitting rather disconsolately under the back steps. It was just as everyone had told her: Pooh-Pooh had a scratch across his nose.

"You were fighting with that cat again," Hanid said, shaking her head.

"Yes," said Pooh-Pooh, "but it wasn't my fault. She started it."

"Dear me," said Hanid with a sigh, as she sat down on the steps with Pooh-Pooh beside her. "Can't you two be friends, I don't understand why cats and dogs must always fight."

"I tried to be friends," said Pooh-Pooh.

Hanid asked Pooh-Pooh to tell her all about what happened.

"Well," said Pooh-Pooh, "I was taking a walk down the street, stopping every now and then to visit my friends, the Collie, the Dachshund, the Cocker Spaniel, the Fox Terrier and some others who live in the different houses along the way. I bowed good-morning to each of them and wagged my tail. And each of them barked back good-morning to me and also wagged his tail."

Misunderstanding

"Finally," said Pooh-Pooh, "I reached the end of the street where the white house stands. No dog lives there but I barked good-morning just the same and wagged my tail just because I felt very happy. I was about to turn around and come back, when all of a sudden I spied a big grey cat, sitting under the tree and looking at me."

"For a minute or two, I didn't know what to do. But then, I decided that if it's a good morning for all the dogs, it's a good morning for all the cats too. So I walked over to her. And when I came about five or six feet away, I barked good-morning as cheerfully as I could and wagged my tail."

"I bot the cat was pleased," Hanid said. "It was very polite of you to say good-morning to her."

"That's what I thought," answered Pooh-Pooh. "But instead of being pleased, she stood up, and lifted her back, and scowled—and said: 'F-s-s-st!' I thought to myself: That's an odd way to say good-morning. But maybe she didn't hear that I was saying good-morning to her."

"What did you do then?" Hanid asked.

"I went closer and barked louder," said Pooh-Pooh. "Good-morning! I barked."



"You have a scratch," Hanid said to Pooh-Pooh.

"And did she understand?" Hanid asked anxiously.

"That's when she scratched me on the nose," said Pooh-Pooh.

Hanid patted Pooh-Pooh on the head. "You poor dear. You shouldn't have barked at her so loudly. Now, there is no reason why you can't be friendly with that cat. Just you go back and sit down very quietly beside her. I'm sure if she sees that you are friendly, she'll be friendly too."

At first, Pooh-Pooh didn't want to go but finally he did. In half an hour, he was back again. To Hanid's dismay, he had another scratch on his nose.

"My goodness! What happened? Didn't you sit down quietly next to her as I told you, Pooh-Pooh?"

"Oh, yes," said Pooh-Pooh. "But there was nothing quiet about that cat. All of a sudden, as I was sitting next to her, I heard her growling."

Just Purring

"That wasn't growling," Hanid exclaimed. "That was purring."

"It sounded like a growl to me," said Pooh-Pooh. "So I jumped up and growled back. And the next second, I had another scratch on my nose. Cats just aren't friendly. They don't understand when you bark good-morning. They don't understand when you wag your tail. And even when they're happy, they growl."

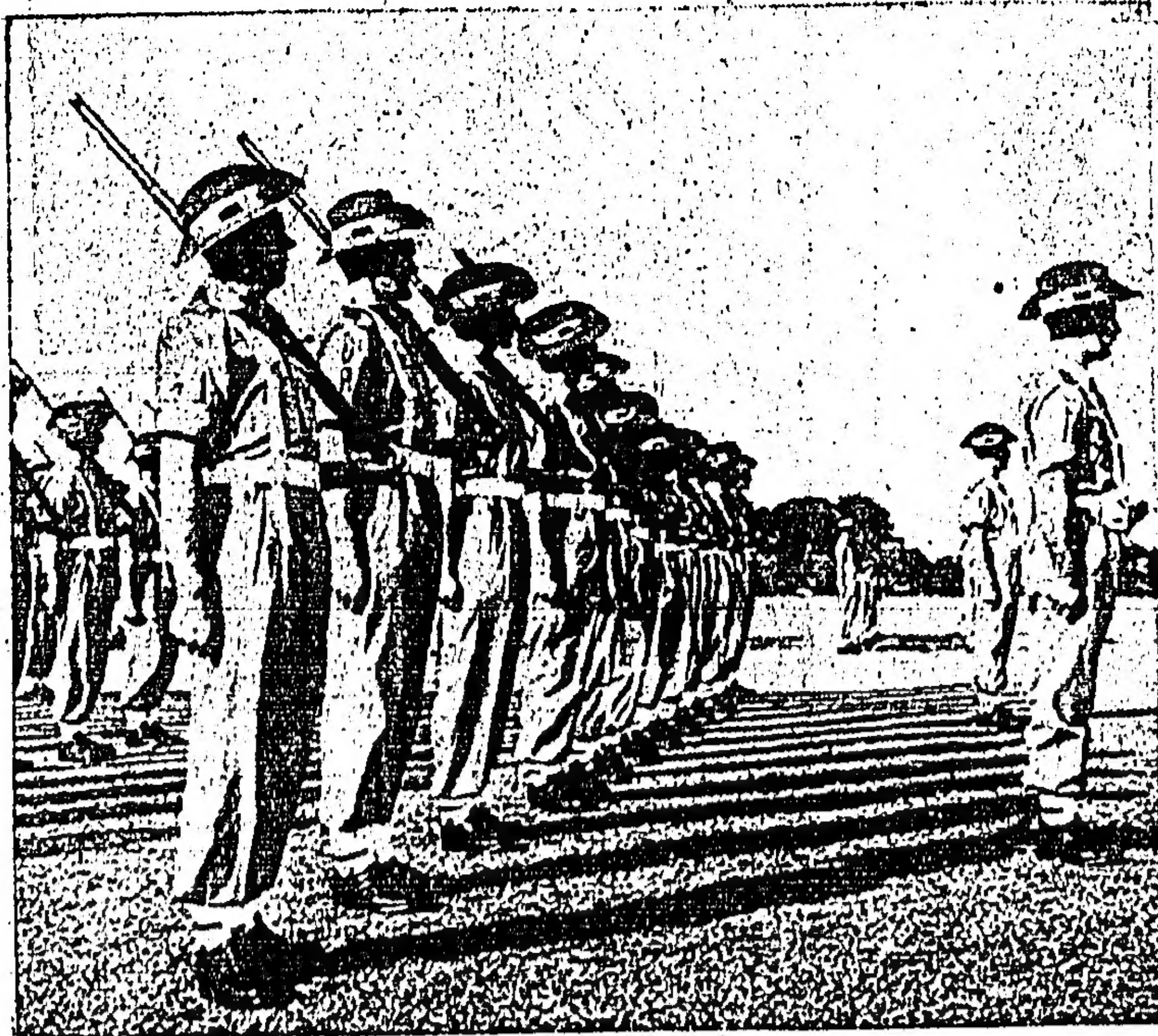
And with that he turned and walked down the next street to visit his friends, the Boxer, the Scotch Terrier, the Greyhound, and the Bulldog.

Rupert & Mr Punch—43



The sailor laughs at Rupert's anxiety. "So long as you're all safe, all's well," he says heartily, "and don't worry about Mr. Punch's cave. This secret will be quite safe with me. It sounds as if we may find it hard to reopen that gap. We shall need an iron bar. It is so early in the morning that Captain Barnacle is still in bed and asleep, but in his sleep they find a strong crowbar. Then they turn on their long walk until they see Toby, still on guard, on the cliff top. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED."

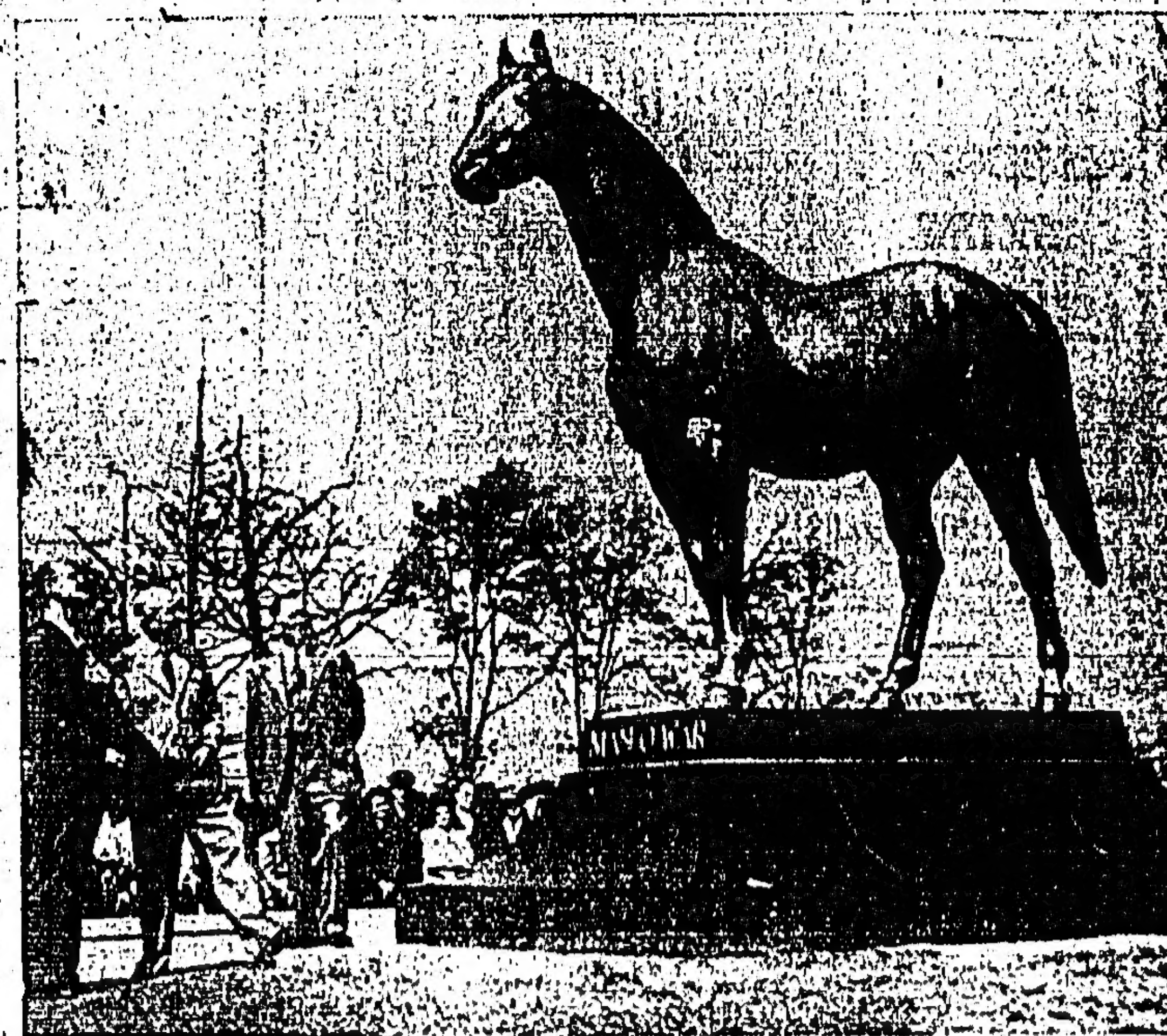
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



AUSSIE OCCUPATION TROOPS—Troops of the 66th Australian Infantry Battalion photographed on inspection in Tokyo, Japan. The occasion for the parade and review was the outfit's third year of occupation duty in Japan.



CRAZY QUILT BEAUTY—Grandma's patchwork takes on a new angle as these Los Angeles girls from Woodbury College display their varicoloured satin lastex swimming suits. Left to right, the smiling young ladies are: Faye Arnold, Elvira Flores, Mary Lou Johnson and Joan Johnstone.



BIG RED—A simple ceremony in Lexington, Kentucky, marked the unveiling of a statue of Man o' War, generally regarded as the greatest racing horse of all time. Left to right: Lexington's mayor Thomas Mooney, sculptor Herbert Haseltine and Patrick O'Neill, manager of Faraway Farm, admire the thoroughbred which won 20 of his 21 races.



MONTY AT HOME—Viscount Montgomery, military chief of the Western Union, enjoys the life of a country gentleman when in Bentley, on the Hants-Surrey border. The study in his home, called Mill House, is a favourite spot of the famed Field Marshal.



ON THE RIVER NILE—These Egyptian feluccas anchored in the Nile River off Gezira Island sail up and down the river for 500 miles. This irregular fleet plays no favourites, carrying anything that will return a profit to the owner.

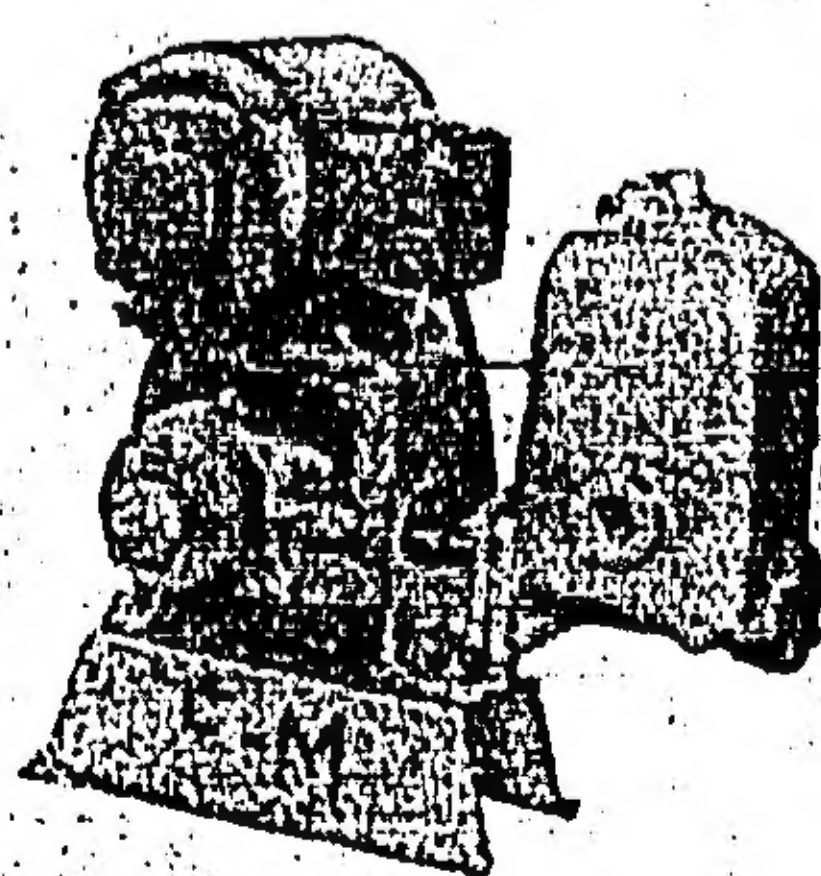


CANADIAN WAR DEAD—Lionel Chevrier, Canadian delegate to the United Nations, places a wreath at the foot of the war memorial to Canadian soldiers in Bery-sur-Mer, France. The memorial is dedicated to Canadian soldiers who were killed in the Normandy invasion.

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A ROYAL VISIT—Princess Margaret, Rose, wearing a fetching peaked hat, enjoys the conversation of three-year-old Ronnie Smith astride his hobby horse, on a visit to St. Christopher's home in Tunbridge Wells.

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for Christmas
arrived
at

INGENOHLS

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RAYMOND MASSEY • GERALDINE BROOKS
DIRECTED BY CURTIS BERNHARDT PRODUCED BY JERRY WAID

NEXT CHANGE

ARTHUR BANG PRESENTS
GOOD TIME GIRL

starring JEAN KENT

DENNIS PRICE • FLORA ROBSON
GRIFFITH JONES • HERBERT LOMDirected by David MacDonald Produced by Arthur Bang & Ted Webb
A STONEY BOK PRODUCTIONSHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

THE MOST COLOURFUL EPISODES IN THE CHING DYNASTY NOW BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A SPECTACULAR STORY.

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A Yung Hwa Production.

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ITS ROMANTIC ENCHANTMENT!

Next Change: "THE MATING OF MILLIE"

They live on a shilling a week in the Gorbals of the Empire



A FAT Jamaican rocks down the street. On her head is a great pile of bananas and limes with two struggling hens on top of all—a monstrous parody of all Carmen Mirandas. A vast new American saloon swerves round her, hooting like an outraged organ.

From the shade of a doorway come the beggars, gaunt and belligerent. "I beg you a two pence, sir. I beg you a money bit, sir."

JAMES CAMERON
reports from Kingston, Jamaica

On lovely Montego Bay the hotels prepare for the tourist harvest; down in Kingston the crowds scramble to see the tattered corpse of a local murderer, newly shot by the police.

The calypso men sing their endless songs of love and politics and the fear of poverty. "Lawa, what a night, not a bite, what a Saturday night!" Jamaica has it all, the beauty and the pathos. Scratch an Island Paradise and you find a tropical slum. Both terms are equally platitudinous today. The sun beats down impartially on the charm and the wretchedness.

Dreary record of facts

THIS tramping around the colonies is dispiriting work. The guide book's glorious technicolor always seems to open on a dreary record of melancholy facts, just as my comfortable and costly hotel opens on a squalid infestation of mean streets, haunts of the homeless and the hungry, the beggar and the sneak-thief, a sort of Caribbean Gorbals.

The cobalt sea and the delicate palms are all the travelogues claim for them. Nothing is rationed, and the best rum in the world—or so they say—is 5s. 2d. a quart. And unemployment is so extensive that it is impossible to get an accurate figure. Prices are high and wages are low in a land of all the usual tropical curses: malaria and hookworm, tuberculosis and illiteracy.

The West Indies claim to be of all parts of the Empire, the most misunderstood and neglected, and Jamaica claims to be the stepchild even there.

Some things are sad—the collapse of the banana trade, the overworking of the soil—and some are plainly shocking—the non-existence of any national social service, for example.

It is a strange thing to find in a community of a million and a quarter souls no such thing as old-age pensions or unemployment relief.

It is disagreeable to see about half the island's child population unable to go to school because they do not possess the clothes in which to go. It is melancholy to find hospitals so congested they have sometimes had three in a bed.

It is disturbing to realise that theft of growing crops for food is so widespread that Jamaica has a special archaic name for the offence: it is called "praedial larceny," and it rates a flogging.

Banana trade destroyed

JAMAICA, either in its overcrowded streets or its lovely, eroding hillsides, is a monument to a system that forgot too long that its colonies were inhabited by people.

It was nobody's fault that the banana business went bust. It used to be half

export. Then ten years ago Panama disease came and rotted the plants, and all the science in the world has failed to discover how to get the infection out of the soil.

They have introduced a resistant variety of banana called Lacatan, but it doesn't travel well. The growers want a long-term guarantee for its sale. Back home in Covent Garden dealers are shy of a fruit that drops from the stem in the ripening sheds.

All through the war, when transport was impossible, the banana industry was carried by Britain, who bought the crop at 4s. a stem and sold it locally for 6d., or left it to rot.

Big business has a short memory, and the little settler only knows that bananas used to make him a living and now do not.

Sugar Is Again Her Life

SO now it is sugar, frozen out between the wars, that once again is Jamaica's life. The rippling canals should produce 20,000 tons this year—a huge increase—and Britain will take all Jamaica can grow at £26 a ton (it was £8 in 1931).

But last year Britain paid far more for Cuban sugar than for Jamaica's. And Jamaica, well aware that Britain is now paying the same price—but in dollars—for Cuban sugar, wants a premium; she has a pretty stiff dollar deficit herself, anyway.

The only answer is to grow more sugar. The West Indies produce about a quarter of Britain's sugar needs. The mills grind, the sweating Jamaican works in the cane fields for five bob a day five months a year. And sugar means rum.

All through the war the bonded warehouses were bursting with accumulated rum till Britain agreed to import some.

No Concession For Rum

RUM is a by-product of sugar; you cannot increase sugar without increasing rum. Sugar is subsidised by rum. But rum gets no sort of Excise concession in England; the duty is fabulous—the bottle you pay 35s. for at home is only 5s. here.

Jamaica is a new tradition, nor heritage of culture, inhabited for the most part by people only a hundred years from slavery.

Yet the land is tired. Jamaica's usable land needs about £15 an acre spent on its reconstitution and development.

The British grant of £240,000 needs reinforcement from within Jamaica itself. Nothing comes. Yet in the past Jamaica made £50,000,000 out of bananas. Where has it all gone?

These questions are not as you would imagine the burning currency of Jamaica's local politics. Jamaica has probably the most irrational and crackpot politics in the English-speaking world. Its first General Election held under universal adult suffrage put in the Jamaica Labour Party led by that well known fan-it used to be half

"I am master always," he told me. "I sweep the country, whether I even try or not—which may well yet be true."

Against Bustamante Norman Bailey, Socialist leader of the People's National Party, Rhodes scholar and K.C., a man of charm, must fight glamour with argument, an awkward assignment.

Sooner or later, one would say, the situation is almost bound to boil over again somehow. Jamaica's population alone will soon drive her over her resources. Right now there are people—plenty of them—living on less than a shilling a week.

Yet in all the time I have been here I cannot recall one single anti-British remark. It is evident that the average Jamaican wants to stay a British citizen—but an honourable one, not an object of charity and handouts, nor a creature of neglect.

William Hickey

WITH their brief-cases tucked underneath their arms, black hats on their balding heads, the M.P.s were marching back into Westminster, pausing slightly before the bobby at the gate to get the salute an elected representative considers his privilege.

A messenger was going round the Government offices calling the Ministers to a Sunday night Cabinet meeting, when the King's Speech was to be whipped into some sort of shape.

And down in Chancery-lane a mixed bag of dukes and duchesses were digging into mothproof bags and bringing out hired ceremonial robes (10 guineas a time) stored away since Princess Elizabeth's wedding.

It was the week-end before the full-dress opening of Parliament, and the rulers of the people were coming in early to mug up another session of dialectical and indigestive argument.

IF you look at pictures of M.P.s in Gladstone's day and compare them with the political visages of the moment, what a change you will see. We are being ruled by a body of smug and round-faced little men. In the 'thirties the hair was long and the features leanline. Now, in the words of a House official, "practically every member looks like a slightly over-fed owl, and like the owl they hoot mostly at night."

As for the women: "The clothes and the make-up of the female members give to their faces give me the creeps."



SOME M.P.s have been playing

a parlour game. You have to imagine that a hostess is inviting the whole of the Cabinet down for a country week-end. The game is to decide which Ministers must put in separate bedrooms.

I would work it out this way. You wouldn't let Shinwell and Gaitskell bunk together, nor even have the same bathroom. They have not been speaking since Gaitskell took over Manny's old job of Minister of Fuel.

If Mr. Bevin got a suite in the west wing, you had better put Mr. Dalton "up at the lodge. Hugh doesn't like the way Ernest runs our foreign policy, and might be relied upon to spoil the week-end by saying so. You had better keep by a certain junior Minister out of the way of Sir Stafford Cripps since he made the remark: "Isn't it about time Lady Cripps let up on her Cripps-for-Premier Movement?"

Nye Bevan and Herbert Morrison? Well, I would have them down on separate week-ends.

MR SOMERSET NAUGHAM isn't over-fond of a certain "fan" director at Gainsborough Studios. He was there frequently to superintend production of the



"NO CALL FOR ME, YET?"

THIS PAGE EVERY MONDAY

Something borrowed...

EVERYONE knows he must never cast a doubt till May be out, but on when to resume the real cloud the rhymers are silent. The Lancet suggests:—
Don't thy woody smock
As soon as it is 60.
When chestnut leaf do fall
Cotton ain't no use at all.
Car won't start in the morn-
ing, Shepherd's warning.
Can you think of any more?

film "Quartet," based on four of his short stories.

M'ugham, who likes even his friends to call him "Sir," winked about four times a day as the assistant director slapped him on the shoulder and said: "Have a cuppa char, Somerset."



IN Shaftesbury Avenue the air is loud with the groans of the big-theatre men. They want to put on musical shows, in spite of stratospheric costs. But they can't find the shows and they can't find British stars to put in them.

Jack Hylton advertised for weeks for a handsome young chor for his forthcoming "High Button Shoes," and tested every comer. It was a golden (£100 a week plus) chance for an unknown, but not an applicant could conjure up enough manliness and voice to fill the bill.

Perhaps an American could... Producers say chorus men get scolded every day, and girls like Anna Neagle and Jessie Matthews (who got their diplomas in the chorus) just don't come around any more. And when Bernard Delfont asked Noel Coward if he could revive "Bitter Sweet," Coward replied: "I'd revive it myself, if only I could find the cast."

THEY tell me in Denmark they now call those large American cars "Dollar Grins."

British cars are known as "Sterling Smiles."



ON the first-class buffet cars where bookmakers gather the boys are looking glum. Another of them lost a case in which he sued a client for unpaid bets. The client pleaded the Gaming Act.

My view is that the British people must be pretty honest, since so few citizens plead likewise. The bookmakers disagree.

They say: "Many people let us down, and it would cost too much to take them to court. We sue defaulters, not to get money, but to let their friends see what types they are."

So they are pushing again for legal recognition for betting. Said one bookmaker: "Bloodstock business is chased by the Government as essential, and breeders say they couldn't exist without the money stimulus from gambling. So why can't the Government protect us?"



HARRY LAUDER, it too, doesn't seem very enthusiastic about these stories that Danny Kaye is going to star in a film of his life. "I've never seen Kaye, and I don't know anything about him," he says. "My answer to whether I would like him to play me in a film is simple—no comment."

STRANGE things have been happening in the British Electricity Authority's first new power station, which the King opened at Kingston recently. Concrete and larch rods were laid over the royal route, parts must be torn up shortly to lay underground mains.

Turbine covers were polished till they sparkled, but they will have to be removed for the turbine to be worked on. Workmen's sanitary quarters (cost £400), were demolished to make room for a lawn and a marquee. Now scaffolding was brought in to make stands for the guests. "Enough there," was scaffolding on the site.

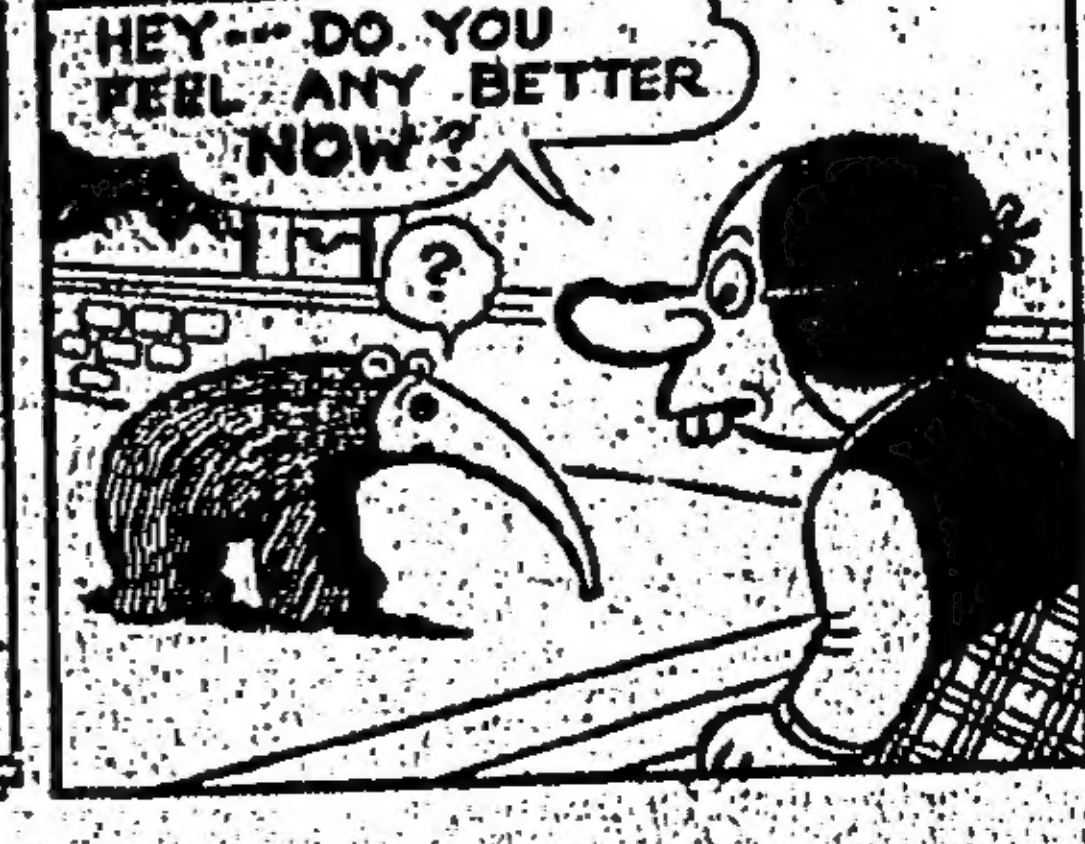
There was one lucky workman on the stand with the royal party. He was bricklayer Tom Gibbs, secretary of the works committee. Mr Gibbs has another distinction. Out of 1,000 men employed on the site he is one of the very few known to his workmates as a Communist.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, unwittingly summed-up freedom under Socialism when he complained in one of his speeches that "voluntary savings have not worked out as planned."

And a female friend summed-up the sex with the remark: "You can tell a woman's getting on when people add 'and' to her age."



NANCY Putting Up a Front



As Sm-o-o-o-off as black velvet!

NO BRUSH SHAVE CREAM
on sale at leading stores
Stores and bars
and all leading stores
and all leading stores

Sole Agents: NAN KANG CO.

TOP SECRET PLAN TO MUSTER U.S. SHIPPING IN EMERGENCY

To Build Convertible Super Liners

Washington, Nov. 14.—A top secret "M-Day" plan is being developed for the United States merchant fleet.

In event of war the armed forces would need shipping and need it fast—on scale unprecedented even in World War II. Key maritime men are frankly worried about the responsibility.

Any plan to get the merchant fleet up to combat efficiency faces more than a few problems. Solving them is a joint undertaking of the Army, the Navy and the Maritime Commission. Details of the M-Day project are strictly hush hush, but this can be said.

1. America's fleet of 1,750 privately operated merchant craft is above the prewar mark. The ships are modern and fast enough for at least some defence against submarines.

2. Congress has appropriated \$174,000,000 to help commercial operators to finance construction of new super liners convertible into troop-cargo transports. Part of this money is available to help in building speedy tankers capable of hauling high octane aviation fuel.

3. The American shipping industry, a pioneer work, is now healthy and prosperous.

4.—The U.S. merchant marine has a vast backlog of skilled operating personnel. In fact thousands of trained men have left the sea for want of berths.

5.—More than 3,250 vessels, most of which were built during World War II, are at anchor in strategically

located "reserve fleet" areas. Most of these could be pressed into service, although many are slow and cumbersome Liberty ships.

BLEAKER ASPECTS

But the picture has its bleaker aspects.

The nation's shipbuilding industry is hardly a shadow of its wartime self. On VJ-Day the Commission had more than 80 yards in operation. Today the Government has no shipyards in operation.

About a dozen private yards, however, have contracts for new passenger, cargo or tanker construction.

Without doubt, say maritime experts, the problem of shipbuilding is the matter of adequate shipping in case of war.

Regardless of condition, all ships in the reserve merchant fleet would have to spend some time in a shipyard before sailing into war-time service.

With an eye on this eventuality, the Maritime Commission has kept four Government-owned yards on a stand by basis.

Shipping interests believe a large part of the answer to the problem of keeping yards in operation, and key personnel working, lies in the plan to build new super liners to augment the merchant fleet.

FIVE NEW SHIPS

The Maritime Commission, under agreement with two shipping firms, recently authorised construction of five new passenger ships costing about \$80,000,000 in all.

It has taken bids for a proposed super liner to cost an estimated \$65,000,000. This ship, capable of carrying 2,000 passengers or 12,000 troops, would be the biggest ever built in this country.

Besides these passenger ships, U.S. shipyards have on contract or on order 61 tankers—some of them high speed vessels for carrying oil here from the rich Persian Gulf region.

In addition, the Commission expects to let contracts within the next six months for 10 to 12 expertly manned cargo ships expected to serve as a model for improved successors to the last war's Victory or Liberty ships in the event of another national emergency.

SUBSIDIES PAID

Other countries, notably Great Britain, have on postwar shipbuilding. Britain is now building about half the total tonnage under construction in the world. The U.S. Government pays subsidies on ship construction to offset the cost of building ships in this country in comparison with other countries.

Many private firms said the 30 to 35 percent subsidies paid before the war were inadequate. They asked Congress during the last session to make it 50 percent. This was turned down.

But the Maritime Commission, in awarding contracts for the five new ships, agreed to pay as much as 45 percent, plus additional help for installing certain features like added armor plating and defence measure.—Associated Press.

EXPLOSION ON SHIP

Tacoma, Nov. 14.—A short circuit in a generator was said today to have caused the explosion and fire in the engine room of the Swedish motorship, Los Angeles, which claimed the lives of two men and injured at least six others.

Mr. Charles J. Eisenbacher, the Fire Chief, said that the flames from the generator travelled along miles of intricate wiring coated with varnish and shellac and then spread to the remainder of the engine room.

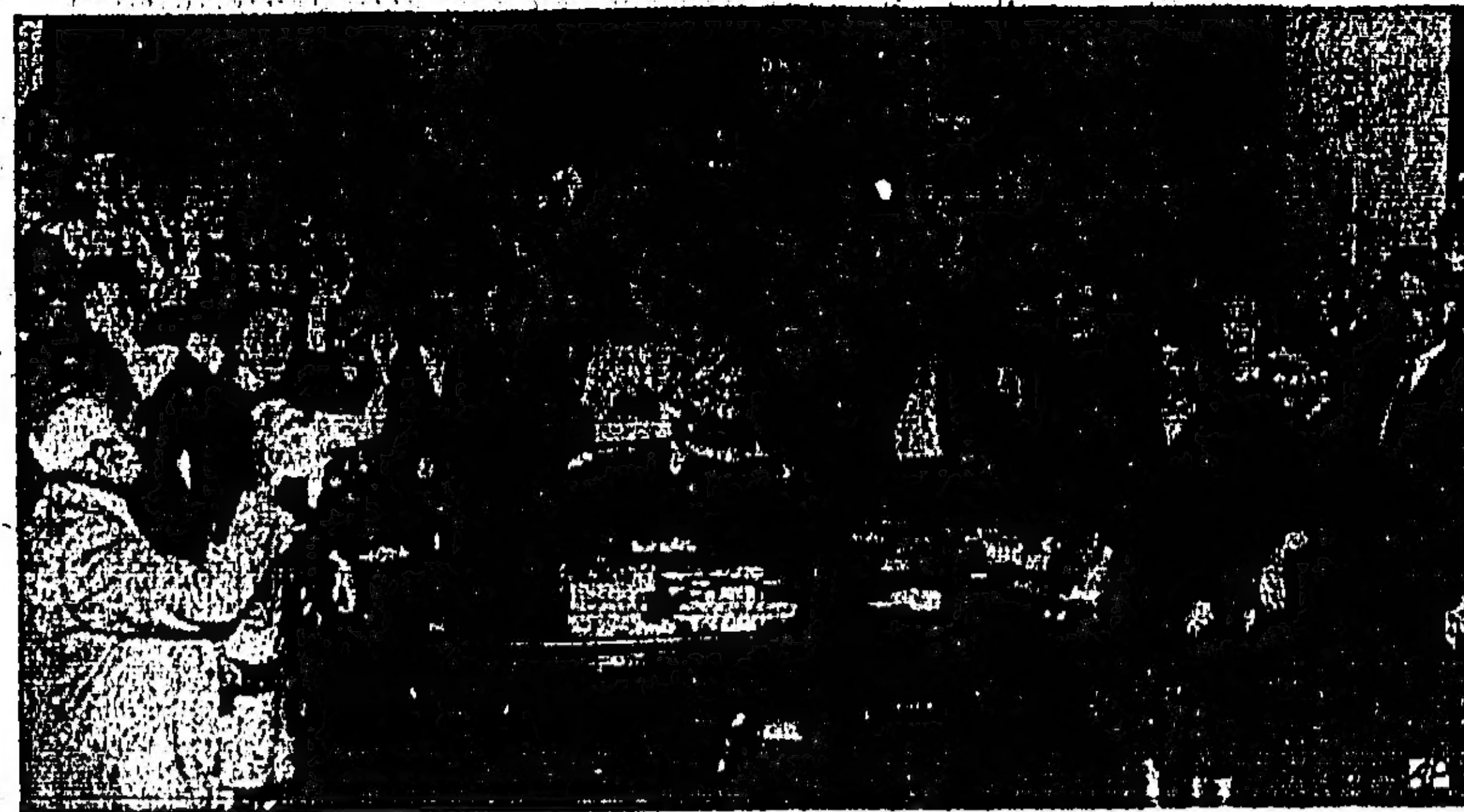
The "stricken ship" which was preparing to sail for Europe was left without heat or lights. Members of the crew were transferred to shore installations and to the motorship Argentina. Marine underwriter investigators arrived from Seattle last night to begin investigations.

Those killed were Rolf de Floer, of Stockholm, a refrigeration engineer, and Folke Olsen, of Malmo, an engineer of the ship's boilers.—Reuter.

BLIZZARD HITS TURKEY

Istanbul, Nov. 14.—A blizzard sweeping across Turkey from the north has paralysed communications for the past 24 hours.

The first snow of the season fell throughout last night over a wide area, including Istanbul and Ankara. The temperature dropped from 18 degrees Centigrade to freezing point.—Reuter.



Members of the clerical staff at the White House mass around President Truman's desk after Thomas E. Dewey had conceded defeat in the national presidential race.—AP Picture.

Staff Cheers President

TSALDARIS STILL UNABLE TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

INDONESIAN LEADER SHOT DEAD

Batavia, Nov. 14.—The Indonesian news agency, Antara, reported today that Surlo, Chairman of the State, Indonesian Republic Council of State, was found shot and killed on Thursday in a village near Ngawi, 12 miles north of Madiun, where renewed Communist action was recently reported.

Antara said it was believed Surlo was the victim of Communist insurgents.

The agency also quoted a Defence Ministry spokesman to the effect that several persons were missing since three military and two civilian cars were attacked and burned recently on the Soekarno-Madiun road near Walikokoen, where Communists have begun a new push northward from mountain hide-outs.

A Dutch Army communiqué said if the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. D. U. Stikker, was "quoted correctly in The Hague" as saying that this week definitely a sharp fall in the curve of incidents could be noticed, there must be some misunderstanding.

The communiqué said that between November 3 and November 9, there were 108 incidents, 154 of them in federal territory and 42 in border areas.—Associated Press.

Soviets Not A Menace, Says Red Dean

New York, Nov. 14.—The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Reverend Dr. Hewlett Johnson, said yesterday "the Soviet Union is not a menace to world peace nor is she a menace to the security of the Western World."

In a prepared speech at a dinner welcoming him to the United States, the Dean said that the basis for widely-spread misgivings with regard to Soviet peaceful intentions arises from three issues—the atomic problem, the Berlin question and Russian relationship to the six East European countries.

Dr. Johnson said that the Russian attitude towards the atomic problems is "civil rather than military."

He said the Russian determination that governments of the bordering countries must be friendly, only parallels British determination regarding the Netherlands.

Dr. Johnson said that the "idea of America being imperialistic is now growing in Europe and it brings a terrible fear with it."

He described Winston Churchill as a "menace" and said: "What disturbs many in my country is when we observe the almost docile way in which the policy of your country follows the Churchill lead."—Associated Press.

No Reply To U.N. Letter

Paris, Nov. 14.—A United Nations spokesman said today that no answer has yet been received to the letter of the two top United Nations officials sent yesterday to the four great powers asking them for talks designed to settle the Berlin crisis.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, President of the General Assembly and Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, issued a letter to the heads of the American, British, French and Russian delegations here with a request that it be transmitted to their respective heads of state.

It is believed that it might take some days for the answers to arrive.—United Press.

Athens, Nov. 14.—Greece was tonight still without a Government. Constantin Tsaldaris, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister in the outgoing Sophoulis Cabinet, has so far failed in his talks with party leaders to set up a new ministry.

Both King Paul of Greece, when he asked Tsaldaris yesterday to start consultations, and the Premier-designate himself, stressed the need for hurry. They had hoped to have the new combination on foot by tomorrow.

It was believed tonight that should M. Tsaldaris fail, M. Sophoulis would claim the right to attempt to form another Government on condition that he should not be handicapped by considerations of party strength in choosing his ministers.

Tsaldaris returned to Athens yesterday from Paris, where he led the Greek United Nations delegation. He complained that he had been called home while "Greece's moral victory still had to be completed" and described the crisis as "continually and dangerously."

It is taking place against the background of uncompleted talks on the Greek situation before the United Nations, and the course of which the Australian delegate, Colonel W. R. M. Hodgson, asked that representatives of Greece and her neighbours should meet in an effort to compose their differences.

REQUEST FOR AID

Tonight the Athens news agency reported that various organisations in Northern Greece, including the University of Salonika, had sent telegrams to the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Presidents of the United States and of France and the British and French Prime Ministers.

They regretted that the United Nations "has not a clear understanding of the struggle waged by Greece."

They asked for aid to enable the Greeks to end the "Communist rebellion" as quickly as possible, the Athens agency said.

Tonight's Greek General Staff communiqué reported more fighting.

Demonstrations In The Sudan

Khartoum, Nov. 14.—Demonstrations in favour of union with Egypt and opposing the setting up of a Sudan Legislative Assembly led to 15 arrests in the Sudan on Saturday, police said in Khartoum, yesterday.

The demonstrations, were held simultaneously in the three large towns of Khartoum, Omdurman and Khartoum North. Police had charged against the demonstrators. Police commander William Coutts' arm was broken by a stick.

Elections to the Legislative Assembly, which are to be held to-day, were said to go off quietly.—Associated Press.

JAP WHALERS DEPART

Tokyo, Nov. 14.—Two factory ships left Yokohama and Yokosuka respectively today on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's approved third post-war whaling expedition to the Antarctic.

They were the Nishin Maru and the Hashidate Maru, both of 10,000 tons.

With their respective fleets of catchers, both the Nishin Maru and the Hashidate Maru will engage in whaling activities separately in the Antarctic seas until next March.—United Press.

Full Traffic, Rights For PAL

It has been announced that effective immediately, the Philippine Air Lines have been granted full traffic rights between Manila and Guam. Further traffic rights have been granted to PAL by SCAR for 12 services monthly between Manila, Okinawa and Tokyo.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE

at QUEEN'S Charles LAUGHTON in "THE MAN FROM DOWN UNDER" with DONNA REED AN M-G-M PICTURE

at ALHAMBRA By Popular Request! M-G-M'S GREATEST MUSICAL SPLASH! "BATHING BEAUTY" in Technicolor!



SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.00—7.25—9.25 P.M.

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME

Still Packing-In! Come Early to Avoid Disappointment! COST OVER A MILLION DOLLARS TO PRODUCE! THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE CAST! ACCLAIMED TO BE THE BEST PICTURE OF 1948!



Next Change: "ALWAYS RAINS ON SUNDAY"

SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME WITH 13 REELS

JOHN FORD'S MASTERPIECE OF FRONTIER DRAMA!



COMING: DANNIS MORGAN in TO THE VICTOR

Ask To Be Gassed

Munich, Nov. 14.—Thirteen hundred displaced persons living in Dachau, a former Nazi horror camp, today asked the Bavarian Government to kill them in the wartime gas chambers "to put an end to our miseries."

Herr Hermann, the Dachau Camp Control Committee chairman, said the refugees had asked to be gassed to focus world attention on camp conditions. The refugees ended a 24-hour hunger strike at midnight last night.—Reuter.

BERLIN DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

The view in Western diplomatic quarters is still that no further direct negotiations on Berlin can take place as long as three parties are under the duress of the Berlin blockade.

The Western powers believe they are being unreasonable when they suggest the only power to whom a strong appeal need be made is the Soviet Union.

The United States is expected to refuse its refusal to recognize the blockade is lifted, authoritative diplomatic informants said in Washington today.—Reuter.

Six Stabbed In Sequel To Riot

Calcutta, Nov. 14.—Six people were stabbed, one of them fatally, in Central and North Calcutta today—a sequel to yesterday's disturbance when a crowd attacked a Moslem religious procession.

The rest of the city was quiet, the official announcement said, and in the localities affected yesterday normal life was resumed. The curfew imposed in the trouble-stricken areas yesterday was extended for another night.

The communiqué said 28 persons received gunshot wounds yesterday or suffered from the effects of bombs and acid burns. It warned that possession of unauthorised arms and weapons will not be tolerated any longer.—Reuter.

FOG OVER BERLIN

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Thick fog brought the Berlin airlift to a complete standstill tonight. Even radar landings at Gatow and Tempelhof airports were impossible.

No supply planes had touched down in the German capital since 3 a.m. The latest meteorological report said a small improvement in conditions is expected later tonight.

It should then be possible to resume radar landings.—Reuter.

NAZI FORGED NOTES STILL CIRCULATING

The Hague, Nov. 14.—Nearly \$20,000,000 worth of almost perfectly forged Bank of England notes, made on Himmler's orders in the Sachsenhausen (Oranienburg) concentration camp during the war, are still in circulation, Mr. Jean Adler, head of the Anti-Forgery Section of the International Police, revealed today in an exclusive interview with the United Press.

Along one side of his trim second floor room in the building which the Gestapo once occupied during the war, there is a long row of great metal lockers. Inside are rows upon rows of drawers containing complete sets of notes and coins from 149 different countries. Most of the drawers also contain forgeries.

"The notes are still coming in to us fairly constantly, but with the exception of those we have so far received, \$80,000,000 are still circulating."

JEWS SET TO WORK

He said: "In 1943, 140 men, most of them experts and all of them Jews, were sent to Sachsenhausen (Oranienburg) near Berlin, to carry out Himmler's gigantic forgery project."

"Photographers, lithographers and photo-engravers were set to work, and a special paper mill was used to make paper almost identical with that used by the Bank of England."

"The notes were to be used for three purposes: 1. For payment of foreign countries. 2. For payment of spies. 3. For parachuting into England to cause an economic chaos."

STAFF MURDERED

When the Russians broke through in the spring of 1945, the Germans hurriedly moved their printing plant to a secret mountain hide-out in Austria. The staff accompanied it and continued printing.

Then the Americans broke through from the South and most of the staff were murdered by Nazi officials.

Mr. Adler said: "We know that \$200,000,000 worth of notes were produced in the process. Of these \$100,000,000 were burned on the spot in Austria. \$10,000,000 worth have been issued in various countries. The remaining \$100,000,000 worth were thrown into an Austrian lake, but almost all were recovered by Allied troops."

Among the staff who escaped were six Dutchmen. One of them reached a British Intelligence unit and special Scotland Yard officers were flown to Austria to discover what had happened to the now famous Himmler plans. It has not been confirmed by the International Police whether they were ever found.

Draft Of Atlantic Pact Expected To Be Completed Soon

FRANCE'S SIX PROPOSALS

Washington, Nov. 14.—Diplomatic circles here expect the Permanent Commission of the Brussels Pact power, meeting in London, will complete within the next few days a draft of the North Atlantic Pact.

It will then be considered by the State Department and the Committee of the Brussels Pact powers' Ambassadors. Details of a reported French draft have appeared in American papers and have apparently been accepted by diplomatic sources as authoritative.

The French draft, as reported here, provides for:

- 1.—A 50-year alliance for mutual defence to be signed by the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.
- 2.—A Permanent Secretariat.
- 3.—Periodic consultations of the Foreign Ministers of the signatory powers.
- 4.—Immediate action in case any one or more of them is attacked by an aggressor State.
- 5.—General military collaboration.
- 6.—Provision for immediate consultation if hostilities broke out.

CANADIAN POLICY

The Canadian Embassy in Washington have now made public several official statements made this year on Canadian Government policy on the proposed North Atlantic Pact.

The statements by the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, contain a definition of three basic objectives for the pact.

1.—A collective Security League composed of States willing to accept more specific and onerous obligations than those contained in the Charter of the United Nations, in return for greater national security than the United Nations could now give.

2.—The creation and maintenance for the defence of freedom and peace of an overwhelming moral, economic and military force over any adversary of possible combination of adversaries and the necessary unity for its effective use.

3.—The establishment of the new collective Security League within the framework of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which permits the development of such regional pacts.

TO SHARE RESOURCES

Statements by Mr. L. B. Pearson after his appointment as Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs give further details as to how these objectives are to be achieved.

1.—Sharing of resources. It would be the task of a North Atlantic Security system to agree upon a fair allocation of duties among the participating countries, under which each would undertake to do that share of the joint defence and production job that it could do most effectively.

2.—A Permanent Council of the North Atlantic powers. If the ob-

ligations and resources are to be shared, it is obvious that some sort of constitutional machinery must be established, under which each participating country would have a fair share in determining the policy of all which affect all. Otherwise without their consent, the policy of one or two or three may increase the risks and therefore the obligations of all.—Reuter.

Forrestal Says He Is Resigning

Berlin, Nov. 14.—The United States Defence Secretary, Mr. James Forrestal, today said he had informed President Truman that he would resign. Commenting on reports that he intended to resign shortly, Mr. Forrestal said, "That is a matter to be determined by the President. I have informed him I will be unable to remain throughout his entire administration."

Mr. Forrestal is on a flying inspection trip of Western Europe. He praised General Lucius Clay, the American commander, for his job in directing the airlift and meeting the Berlin crisis. He termed the airlift a good investment for peace. The Secretary held a press conference at the airport before taking off for Frankfurt with General Clay. He left Washington last week for Paris and conferred with Government leaders there and in London before arriving here. He spent 17 hours in Berlin.

MAY SEE "MONTY"

Mr. Forrestal said he had no plans for meeting Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of Staff of the Western Union, but added that he might see the British war leader before returning to the United States within a few days. He refused to comment on whether America would provide arms and ammunition for the Western European armies.

Last night, Mr. Forrestal dined privately with General Clay, the U.S. Ambassador to Russia (Lt.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith) and General Clay's political adviser (Mr. Robert Murphy).

On reaching Frankfurt, Mr. Forrestal reported that he wanted to leave his post as Secretary of Defence. He said also that Washington was studying plans to reinforce the airlift's C-54 Skymaster with a new type of transport plane. However, he added, no definite decision has been made. He said the airlift was an historic development in the use of air transport.

He told Frankfurt newsmen he came to Europe "because I have always wanted to see the airlift and wanted a general impression of the situation in Europe"—United Press.

Disturbed By Election Result

London, Nov. 14.—Leaders of the Labour Party are likely to initiate an early check and revision of the party's electoral machinery throughout the country following the bye-election at Edmonton, in the northern suburbs of London.

The figures in the Edmonton results were: Mr. Austen Albu (Labour) 20,104, Mr. H. Hubbard (Conservative) 22,837.

Though the Government held the seat with a majority of 3,227, the result showed a swing of 15,000 votes to the Conservatives, Labour, fighting against a Conservative and an Independent candidate, had a majority of 19,000 at the general election in 1945.

In the total of about 30 Labour victories in bye-elections, Edmonton represents the most spectacular drop in party support. A country-wide loss of votes proportionate to that at Edmonton could, it is pointed out, mean the defeat of Labour in the next general election in 1950.

The party has not expected to repeat in the bye-elections the "landslide" majorities of 1945, but there was fairly wide expectation of a five-figure win at Edmonton, which has a considerable industrial population.

The Conservative Party has recently been strengthening its local organisations throughout the country and has made a national campaign for members. Political quarters think that the Edmonton bye-election reflects this activity directly.—Reuter.

Jewish Underground Hospital



An Israeli doctor and nurse attend a wounded soldier in an underground hospital located in the Negev Desert village of Negba. Negba, first Jewish settlement in the desert, has been battered into a ruin by Arab shells, Israelis claim. Soldiers occupying the ruins have built an underground village.—AP Picture.

Peace Appeal Turns Spotlight On Mr Truman

Paris, Nov. 14.—The urgent peace appeal by the top leaders of the United Nations to the four Great Powers, threw the spotlight on President Harry Truman.

It was aimed directly at him in the hope, expressed privately here in UN circles, that he would throw the weight of his power behind new moves for peace.

Dr. Herbert V. Ewart, United Nations Assembly President, and Mr. Trygve Lie, UN Secretary General, waited anxiously today for some sign from the Americans on the reaction of the President.

UN officials said they did not expect a reply for several days. The United States delegation said the answer, when it comes, would be given by Secretary of State George C. Marshall who so far has kept his own counsel on the letter. An American spokesman said the reply would be considered in consultations with the Government of Britain and France. This indicated the Western Powers would agree among themselves on their answers.

TRUMAN'S POSITION

UN officials, who would not be quoted, expect that Marshall Stalin will take up the letter quickly with a reply that he is ready to talk at any time.

The position President Truman plays in the UN moves here can be summed up now after numerous talks with UN officials and delegates who have studied the election returns thoroughly.

The general view is that the President is a man of peace elected by the little fellow who was satisfied with what he was doing toward ending the world's trouble.

With the backing of that position, the UN delegates reason that to keep peace talks, these delegates point out that actually the four Great Powers are obligated by a Mexican resolution to which they agreed unanimously.

In that sense they saw Truman, Stalin, Acheson and Quezelle are already committed to start active steps to settle their disputes.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

The Mexican resolution, calling for Big Power co-operation, takes on great importance now that the Ewart-Lie letter is on the records.

The Mexican resolution passed unanimously through the Assembly's 14-nation Steering Committee, unanimously through the 58-nation Political Committee and unanimously through the General Assembly.

During these moves Ewart and Lie were worrying about what to do to try to ease the Berlin situation and world troubles.

The text of the letter to the four Chiefs of State took form about two weeks ago.

In effect what they actually said to the Chiefs of State of the four countries in the letter sent yesterday is this:

"Your delegations voted for the Mexican resolution. Your delegates say their government puts great moral weight on an Assembly decision therefore did you mean it when you agreed to co-operate for peace."

THE PUZZLE

The resolution calls on the United States, France, Britain, China and Russia to "redouble their efforts in a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding to secure in the briefest possible time the final settlement of the war and the conclusion of all peace settlements."

Just how the four could get together is a puzzle here now, Mr. Ewart said. It is a technical matter—that is, the four great powers really want to get together they can get together.

Some officials and commentators in Paris said they viewed the Ewart-Lie letter as a victory for the Russians.

They point out that the Western Powers have said they would not negotiate the Berlin case under duress of the Berlin blockade. They say that Ewart and Lie are actually trying to get the West to negotiate under duress.

WORKING ON FORMULA

These talks are continuing. Dr. Juan Bruguera, Argentine Foreign Minister and President of the Security Council, is working on a new formula for settling the Berlin case.

He was due to meet the other five "neutral" delegates today but postponed it until tomorrow night.

Reports persisted that Dr. Bruguera had told Dr. Ewart and Dr. Lie that the Western Powers preferred Ewart and Lie take no action on Berlin at this time.

But despite such discouragement Ewart and Lie decided to send their letter.

At one state the letter was reported to run to some 3,000 words. It was edited and edited until it was trimmed to about 500.

Informed sources said Dr. Bruguera was asked to sign it, but declined. Bruguera issued a statement last night commending favourably on the move, however.

The diplomatic moves revolving around the Berlin case are stepping up as the UN goes into what it hopes will be the last month of its Paris session.

The general feeling now is that the air has cleared a bit more, that no one wants war, that the Berlin issue is much less a potential war danger than it was two months ago.—Associated Press.

Germans Go To The Poll

Frankfurt, Nov. 14.—An estimated 65 per cent of all eligible voters went to the polls in the French zone of Germany today to elect their district and parish councils.

The proportion was about 10 per cent higher in the rural areas than in the cities, where about 60 per cent voted.

Incomplete returns indicated tonight that the polling brought no changes in the relative strength of the political parties. A voting official said about 2,000,000 went to the polls, the French Zone's second election since the beginning of the occupation.

The returns tonight showed that the Christian Democratic Union, the strongest party in the Zone, was little affected by the campaign of the three Opposition parties—the Social Democrats, the Democratic People's Party and the Communists.

Final results are not expected before tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

Full Speed Ahead For American Arms Shipments To China

Washington, Nov. 14.—The United States Army and Navy have ordered full speed ahead for American arms shipments to China. To avoid delays from the West coast shipping strike or other causes, American Naval and Army vessels will carry weapons, ammunition and military supplies, officials said on Sunday.

Many appear deeply pessimistic, however, that the shipments can themselves alter Chinese Nationalist chances of halting the Communist advance, north of Nanking or elsewhere.

The arms, paid for out of the \$125,000,000 Congress voted for Chinese military aid, may fall short of replacing those believed lost by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops in North China and Manchuria.

In any event weapons are viewed here as much less important to the Nationalists at this stage than leadership and fighting spirit.

30 DIVISIONS LOST

Between the loss of Tsinnan, capital of Shantung province, and the fall of Mukden in Manchuria, a few weeks later, authoritative reports indicated the Nationalist lost more than 30 divisions. Several went over bodily to the Communists.

At least 10 divisions are believed to have had American weapons, supplied when the United States Army trained and partially equipped 30 divisions for Chiang Kai-shek at the close of World War II.

American policy then and since has been to supply Nanking with the marginal needs to keep the upper hand over the Communists. Officials suspect now the margin has been wiped out.

The Communist forces presumably make use of much of the loot, though they have limited value without a continuing supply of ammunition.

There is concern now that the same fate of capture may befall some of the latest aid, but authorities made plain it would not delay the effort to bolster Nanking.

BEGINNING TO MOVE

The \$125,000,000 military aid was appropriated by Congress last April 3 at the same time that \$338,000,000 was earmarked for economic assistance. The first major arms shipments are just now moving.

Chairman Styles "Bridges", Republican, of the Joint Congressional Watchdog Committee on foreign aid programmes, blames the State Department for the seven month lag. Diplomatic and military officials lay it to the Chinese themselves, for failing to list their needs more promptly, and to administrative tangles.

President Truman authorised the defence department last July to help all Nanking orders but China found the arms had to be paid for at full cost since the World War II surplus was largely exhausted. As a result shipping lists had to be scaled down.

The Chinese Government thus far has withdrawn nearly \$111,000,000 by State Department figures. In addition to the American arms, China has obtained planes and other military supplies in Canada.—Associated Press.

Auld Lang Syne In Tientsin

Tientsin, Nov. 15.—Britons and Americans gathered at this North China port's fashionable Country Club last night and said goodbye to the soft strains of Auld Lang Syne. They were enjoying their last weekend dance before evacuation, caused by the onrush of the Chinese civil war.

There were waltzes and rhumbas in a uniselled atmosphere of mild bewilderment and many feigned smiles and laughter in a world where the talk is now mainly of the impending evacuation and the tragedy of it all.

Some American naval officer in naval uniform attended to the presence in the river of the first evacuation vessel. Throughout the evening, he symbolised the reality of the crisis.

As this handful of Britons and Americans sipped their last cocktails together, the American consular warning that "over evacuation on an emergency basis may be impossible" flashed through many minds.

Refusal to surrender what many have come to regard as "home" fought all night with the natural instinct to seek security from the buffeting of danger.

When dawn broke in the eastern sky and the time for final farewells approached, many Tientsin "die-hards" wondered:

Firstly, what were the prospects ahead?

Secondly, would communications continue?

Thirdly, would trade be possible? Fourthly, would the Haiho River be blockaded?—Reuter.

POPE'S VACATION ENDING

London, Nov. 14.—The Pope will return to the Vatican City on November 27 after a stay of about four months in his summer residence of Castel Gandolfo, Rome. Radio said tonight.—Reuter.

An Unlucky Lady



Gertrude Niesen (above), reported the loss of \$11,000 in jewellery to Philadelphia police. She said she left the jewels in a taxicab while returning to a Philadelphia hotel after a trip to New York to examine recovered valuables stolen from her apartment a few days before.—AP Picture.

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